

19. (New) A method of determining the presence of human S-100 $\beta$  polypeptide in a sample comprising the steps of:

reacting said sample to be analyzed immunologically with a first monoclonal antibody specific for a first peptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or a peptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein said first antibody is coupled to a carrier;

reacting said sample immunologically with a second monoclonal antibody specific for a second peptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or a peptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, wherein said second peptide is not identical to said first peptide;

performing a washing step; and

detecting the amount of S-100 $\beta$  polypeptide in said sample.

20. (New) The method of claim 19 where said detection comprises detecting luminescence.

21. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein said carrier is a magnetic particle.

22. (New) A kit for determining the presence of human S-100 $\beta$  polypeptide in a sample, comprising a first monoclonal antibody specific for a first peptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, and a second monoclonal antibody specific for a second peptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, one of said monoclonal antibodies being coupled to a carrier and the other of said monoclonal antibodies being detectably labeled.

23. (New) The kit of claim 22, wherein said carrier is a magnetic particle and said detectable label comprises a group having the ability of emitting luminescence.

24. (New) The kit of claim 23 wherein said detectable label is luminol.

REMARKS

Claims 1-18 are cancelled and new claims 19-24 are added. Claim 19 is supported by original claim 13; claim 20 is supported by original claim 14; claim 21 is supported